

# BRITISH MAKE FURTHER GAIN NEAR POZIERES

## Haig Devotes Time to Strengthening New Positions.

### SEVERE FIGHTING, HAND TO HAND

Germans Said To Be Mustering Every Resource to Meet New Drive.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, July 27.—Hard hand-to-hand fighting, with fluctuating fortunes, but, on the whole, with gains for the British in consolidating and strengthening their new won positions at Pozieres, in the Delville wood and at Longueval, have marked the day along the Albert ridge. To the south of the Somme, and near the Thiamont fort, the French have also gained, and all along the Western front there has been violent artillery work and "feeling out" attacks by both sides, with little change in position.

The British, after only a few hours' rest, resumed last night the work of clearing out their lines beyond Pozieres, and finally driving the Germans from an important trench which had hitherto withstood many attacks. During the day the Germans, after a severe bombardment, succeeded in regaining the trench. The British immediately counter attacked, and when the latest reports were sent held a part of the work and were slowly fighting their way along it.

### Heavy Fighting Continues.

Heavy fighting continues all along the front, though apparently it is in the nature of local actions, to clear the lines, and not a general attempt to advance. The east and northeast parts of the Delville wood have been cleared, and a part of the village of Longueval, which changed hands four times on Sunday, is again in British hands.

After the strenuous fighting, which has lasted from early in July, the experts expect an abatement of infantry actions on the Somme front, though none in the artillery pounding from both sides. The Germans are likely to make the first move in an effort to dislodge the British from Pozieres before the former can bring up their heavy guns and consolidate their gains. A failure to do this will be considered here an admission that Germany has lost the power to attempt to do anything more than, he to what she has won as long as she can.

### Further Advance Delayed.

General Haig, on the other hand, is expected to take some time to strengthen the positions he has won before attempting to drive on downhill into Bapaume. Corcellette, on the left, and Martinpuich, on the right, command the road from Albert to Bapaume, along which the British drive is likely to come. The capture of the former will threaten to surround the Germans who are still holding out in Thiepval.

Only the smallest of garrison guards remain in Belgium. It is believed that the British are passing through in a constant stream toward the Somme sector. Germany is believed to be straining her resources to the limit to prepare for the struggle which is now being waged.

In an effort to offset the French concentration of men on the Somme the German artillery has been lively north of the Aisne and in the Champagne. The Germans have been following up their bombardment with raids, the largest, near Proseles, being on a front of nearly a mile. The French repulsed the enemy without a gain.

### Germans Display Anxiety.

All the news received here from Holland and Switzerland indicates that Germany is extremely anxious about the Western front situation. She has boasted that her lines there could never be broken, and knows that if they were fall the indication of ultimate defeat will be plain for all to read. The appeal of the General Staff for confidence will then be offset by a proof that it is not worthy of such confidence. In fact, everything possible is being done to give the impression that the crisis is past. London thinks that the effort to give this impression is far too obvious.

### Whole Second Line Taken.

The capture of the village of Pozieres from the Germans, military officers say, means that the British are in complete possession of the German second line in the Somme region.

The fight for Pozieres lasted eleven days—from July 14 to July 25. The place was defended by 800 machine guns, of which all but thirty were

# ALLIES AGAIN HOPE FOR RUMANIAN AID

## Greece, Too, It Is Believed, May Join War.

London, July 27.—Renewed hope that Rumania and perhaps also Greece, will be influenced by the Turkish defeat at Erzincan to throw in their lot with the Allies soon is being shown. The capture of the last Turkish stronghold in Armenia and the quick pursuit of the beaten army, is a spectacular proof of the waning power of the Central Allies which, it is believed, will weigh heavily with these two wavering nations.

Rumania is believed most likely to act. She has made no secret of her intention to come into the war at the psychological moment when the Allies will still be grateful enough to permit her to share in the profits, and yet when the cost to her will be as low as possible. To do this she cannot wait till the Germans are entirely beaten—she must get in while the result is still in doubt, and she can help swing the balance.

The fact that Russia is having such success with her drive against Austria is also expected to have a powerful influence.

Owing to the coming dissolution of the Greek Parliament and the election to follow it, no prompt action in Athens is expected. It will be nearly three months before these events can work themselves out.

# KAISER BEGS PEOPLE TO ENDURE TO END

## In Open Letter Declares That Now "All Is at Stake."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, July 27.—A passionate appeal from the Kaiser to the German people to stand firm in any adversity and a denunciation of those who are despondent has been printed in leading German papers. The Wolff News Agency, a semi-official bureau, distributed it.

"The battle is raging, huge beyond all previous imagination," says the letter, dated from the west front. "Rejuvenated, perfectly equipped with all they want, Russia's armies again have broken against our bulwarks in the east. This has eased the situation for Italy. France has experienced a regeneration in this war of which she hardly believed herself capable. She has dragged her dilatory English ally into joining the offensive."

"The iron hurricane rages against our brave German men at the Somme. Everything is at stake. The ice cold haberdashers on the Thames yearn for our holiest things. The health and life of our women and our children are menaced. Only the depths of the ocean now are open to us. Should we be victorious there is threatening a 'war after the war,' when the best energies and power of the nation, now expressed in the form of a war, will be taxed to the utmost to meet raw force, hatred and calumny."

"What, German people, is your duty in this hour? The army wants no exhortations. It has fought superbly manly. It will fight until final victory. But the people at home—this is their duty: To suffer in silence, to bear their renunciations with dignity."

"Any man or woman who hangs his or her head or suffers despondency to enter his soul is guilty now of treason. Every word of complaint or discouragement is a crime against our fathers, our sons and our brothers."

# BULLETS RIDDLE TWO KAISERS' LIKENESSES

## Schaefer Fired to Show Dislike for German Songs.

If their majesties—Emperor William of Germany and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria—had been hanging last night on the walls of the cafe at 602 Washington Street, Hoboken, where their majesties' pictures hung, the Central Powers this morning would be preparing for the coronation of two Crown Princes. George Schaefer, angered because the cafe's patrons were singing German songs, riddled both pictures with pistol bullets.

The strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein," flowing out over the swinging doors of the cafe, brought Schaefer from the street on the run. He held up his hands for silence.

"Only American songs must be sung here!" he shouted.

The Rhine continued to flow. Schaefer drew a revolver and sent three bullets into the Kaiser's picture. Some one else in the room took a fancy to the sport of pot-shooting royal figures and sent two more bullets after Schaefer's. Three bullets fired into Emperor Francis Joseph's picture brought the likeness to the floor.

Schaefer made no hasty escape, but found a doctor's services necessary.

# MANY MISTAKE TRAMP STEAMER FOR BREMEN

## Vessel of Low Visibility Fools Observers Near Hook.

After persistent reports for two days that the German submarine merchantman Bremen had arrived off Sandy Hook, some excitement was caused last night by the appearance in the Lower Bay of a small vessel of low visibility.

The craft, which, when first seen, was lying so low in the water it was barely discernible, was the Norwegian tramp steamer Alderney, from Bombay. The darkness, coupled with the fact that the British steamship Adriatic followed closely, caused many persons along the shore, who thought the Alderney was a submarine, to rush to telephones.

It was not until the Alderney had passed some distance into the harbor that persons who had caught a hazy outline of her were convinced she was no submarine.

# WILSON NOTE ON BLACKLIST IS VOTE PLEA

## Political Effect Here Aim in New Demand on Britain.

### REVERSES STAND TAKEN BY CABINET

#### To Counteract Hughes "Keynote" and Appear Hyphens.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, July 27.—With the dispatch of a note to Great Britain from the State Department last night, controversy over the British blacklist passes from the international stage to the range of domestic politics.

Although the communication is addressed to Ambassador Page for delivery to the London Foreign Office, and follows all the rules of diplomatic usage, in reality it is a document aimed at the thousands of voters on this side of the Atlantic who between now and November must make up their minds as to the merits or demerits of the Wilson Administration.

For one accustomed to regarding the foreign affairs of a nation as set apart from the designs of politicians, as something to be deliberated on with an impartiality akin to that of the Supreme Court, such a charge no doubt will come as a rude shock. But for one who has witnessed the changes in Washington during the last week the conclusion is unavoidable.

Nor is the charge a new one. Suspicion has been raised before that international matters, like the "apology" for the Lusitania attack, responsibility for the Sussex affair, and the whole Mexican situation, were being made to serve the exigencies of Democratic and White House politics. Now, the British blacklist has been added to this class.

### View of Blacklist Changes.

If there is doubt in the mind of any that political strategy rather than the preservation of American rights dictated the present note to Great Britain, let him but consider the case of the blacklist as it has developed during the last week. To appreciate it properly, he must have in mind also the various other complaints which our government has pending against England: The whole question of the legality of the blockade, the detention of American ships and cargoes, the seizure of American mails, the infringement of virtually every American commercial right that touches on the sea.

When the British blacklist of American firms accused of trading with the enemy was published, although there was a great outcry from the individuals affected, it was conceded by the State Department that England was within her rights. There was some concern as to the scope of the prohibition and how it might affect other American firms, and inquiries were addressed to London on the subject. In the meantime, everything possible was done in negotiations with the Embassy to aid the proscribed firms.

At the last Cabinet meeting Acting Secretary Polk is understood to have declared that any protest by the United States, if it were to have substantial weight, must be based on more facts than were now at hand. Finally, the triple assurances of the British Ambassador that the blacklist was an order only to British firms, that existing contracts were not invalidated, and that it was not aimed at neutrals, seemed to clear away, as State Department officials themselves admitted, the last grounds of misunderstanding.

### Enter the Politician.

Then suddenly, almost overnight, the situation changed. With that stealth practised by all "gum shoe gentlemen," the politician enters. It is announced that a note is to be sent to Great Britain, not a "protest," as a complaint against a bill of particular damages, but one dealing with the "principles" of the case—generalities make so much better campaign reading. We do not ask England for redress, or to amend practices already admitted as within her rights; we wish merely to discuss the case—something as a lawyer tells the jury in his preliminary address what he "expects" to prove, but for which he afterward forgets to bring in the evidence.

And finally, if evidence still is wanting that the purpose of this latest note to Great Britain is purely political, the communication, although disclaimed last night and received in London this afternoon, IS NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC UNTIL NOVEMBER.

Even the Democrats, confident as they are of victory this fall, haven't forgotten that on that day Mr. Hughes is supposed to have "keynoted" something about Wilson policies. It is a sly and clever stroke to take some of the wind from their sails.

Like the President's dramatic descent on the Capitol to insist on the passage of the child labor bill, the blacklist note is a shrewd bit of political strategy. Weak as the American case is—and for its purpose that

# MILITIA MUST PAY FARE IF MUSTERED OUT

## Cost of Return Trip Is \$70—Salary \$15 a Month.

### HALF OF GUARD MAY COME HOME

#### Close of Texas Service Ends U. S. Expense, Baker Rules.

National Guardsmen, who have earned, at the rate of \$15 a month for privates, about \$20 since they have been in the Federal service, will be forced to pay railroad fare approximating \$50 if they take advantage of Secretary Baker's order permitting the discharge of men with dependent relatives in order to return to New York to resume the support of their families.

Announcement was made at the headquarters of the Eastern Department yesterday that a standard regulation of the War Department provides that, inasmuch as a Guardsman becomes a civilian at the time he is mustered out, any travelling he may plan to do thereafter must be at his own expense.

### Poverty Holds Men.

In addition to the railroad fare from Texas to New York the discharged soldier will have to pay for his sleeping accommodations and his food during the trip, bringing the total amount close to \$70.

In many cases, where families in this city are practically destitute and depending on the Active Service Auxiliary or other similar organizations for support, the sum is almost prohibitive and the breadwinner may find it necessary to remain with his regiment while his relatives rely on charity.

Many letters have been received from discharged men expressing surprise that the government did not pay their travelling expenses. It is likely that the announcement of the War Department's stand will result in the formation of a fund to bring the men back to their families.

### Half of Guard May Return.

Captain Kilbourne, of General Wood's staff, said that if the amendment providing for the release of every man under twenty-one in the National Guard and the regular army who enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardian, which was adopted by the Senate on Wednesday, is passed by the House more than half the National Guard will be released.

"About half the National Guard forces are under twenty-one," said Captain Kilbourne. "In the regular army the number is not so great. Many of these men had their parents' consent to enlist, but if the amendment is adopted a tremendous percentage of the troops will be discharged."

### It is always the case that in an army the greater part of the men are under twenty-one. This was particularly true in both the armies in the Civil War. While twenty-one has always been the legal age, I am sure many boys under that have said they were twenty-one in order to get into the army."

At the Division Headquarters of the New York National Guard it was said that the amendment would not affect the Guard of this state, as the consent of every man's parents or guardian had been received before the man was recruited.

### Wood to See Rookies.

General Wood will leave to-day for his third visit to the Plattsburg camps, where he plans to stay ten days or two weeks.

A report from Major General

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# De Saulles, Yale Athlete, Sued by Heiress Bride



MRS. JOHN DE SAULLES.

# Noted Quarterback, Who Won Wife After Defeating Rival in Polo Match in Chili, Defendant in Divorce Action.

Mrs. Blanca Errazuriz de Saulles, Chili's richest heiress and a niece of a former President of the South American country, filed a suit for divorce yesterday in the Supreme Court against her American husband, John De Saulles, once a famous Yale quarterback.

Officially there is no information about the identity of the young woman or women—it is said there are two—upon whom the wife alleges "Jack" De Saulles lavished his affection, but one of these correspondents, it is said, is a member of Ziegfeld's Midnight Frolic.

Mrs. De Saulles was a noted beauty when the Yale man met her in Valparaiso and laid claim to her affections, hitting hard the line of Latin suitors, rich and well connected young men of the Chilean city, who sought the honor of marrying the daughter of the distinguished Errazuriz family.

De Saulles's persistence won. But, unwilling to wait the "couple of months" which the young woman's mother asked for a reply to her return from Europe to Chili by following them to Paris. The wedding took place there not quite five years ago.

De Saulles, a cousin of ex-Mayor McClellan and of Captain Philip M. Lydig, and nephew of John G. Heckscher and Mrs. Stephen van Rensselaer, was of the class of '01 Yale. He was captain of the varsity eleven and a crack quarterback, and also shone as a baseball player. "Jack" De Saulles had an opportunity to enter the American diplomatic corps two years ago, but rejected it. This honor came through his father in politics when he organized the College Men's League for Woodrow Wilson in 1912. President Wilson nominated him for Minister to Uruguay.

In refusing the honor of De Saulles in his personal affairs prevents him from fulfilling the ambition of a lifetime, to serve my country as one of its diplomats.

# COL. BUTLER'S SLAYER HELD FOR GRAND JURY

## Spannell Sobs and Mumbles at Examination.

Alpine, Tex., July 27.—Harry J. Spannell had a preliminary examination here to-day on a charge of killing his wife and Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Butler, U. S. A. He was remanded to jail without bond to await action of the grand jury, which meets September 11.

When the prisoner was brought into the courtroom it seemed he was on the verge of mental collapse. He paid little attention to the legal phases of the examination, but often mumbled: "Oh, my little girl! My little girl!" referring to his five-year-old daughter.

The examination was perfunctory and caused little excitement here, few persons in the town realizing it was being held.

# A Servantless Home

If you have ever dreamed of a household conducted so efficiently that maids aren't needed read in next Sunday's Tribune how one woman has made brains defeat drudgery.

There is so much practical help in this Tribune Institute feature that you can use as much of it as you like to lighten your own household worries. Read it, by all means, and to do that surely you must tell your newsdealer in advance. Does he know where to reach you?

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# STRIKEBREAKER KILLED IN CRASH; 2 DYING, 3 HURT

## Car Hits Pillar, and Three Others, Directed by Unknown Hands, Pile Up on Debris.

# MANHATTAN TIE-UP TO-DAY, CITY IN WEEK, IS THREAT

## Ten Thousand in Battle as Climax to Disorder—Stones Hurt Scores, and Non-Union Crews Are Beaten on All Lines.

The Bronx car strike already is reaping its toll of lives. One man was killed, two were fatally injured and three others were less dangerously hurt early this morning, when an east-bound Tremont Avenue car was derailed and crashed into an "L" pillar near Boston Road.

While doctors and policemen were struggling to pull the dead and injured from the wreckage three other cars, unoccupied, shot down the tracks toward the shattered skeleton of the first car. Just as the last injured man had been lifted clear of the debris the first of the runaway cars ploughed into the wreckage.

### Cars Crash into Debris.

It was followed, at intervals of only a few seconds, by the second and third runaway trolleys. There was a deafening crash as each car plunged into the tangled wreckage. Windows in the neighborhood were shattered by flying timbers.

# TRUCK BURIED AT \$1,000,000 FIRE

# Three Firemen Hurt When Clock Tower Falls—4 Alarms Rung.

At exactly midnight last night, while every fireman north of Fifty-ninth Street had been rushed to fight the flaming warehouse building of the Unedeas Storage and Warehouse Company, at Amsterdam Avenue, between 150th and 161st Streets, the clock tower tottered for a moment, then crashed to the ground, burying a hook and ladder truck and several firemen beneath it.

From every direction helmeted firemen rushed to the rescue of their comrades. From the smoldering mass of bricks and splintered rafters they pulled the unconscious form of William Donnelly of Truck 37. He was taken to Washington Heights Hospital. Both legs had been broken and he was internally injured.

Fire Chief Charles W. Rankin, aid to Chief Kenyon, who was in charge, was found a few moments later with his left arm dangling uselessly. Lieutenant William Early was struck by the flagpole, as the tower hurtled downward, but crawled on his hands and knees fast enough to avoid being buried under the burning timbers.

Fire Commissioner Adamson arrived about 12 o'clock, after the fire had been under way for an hour, and at once began an investigation. The fire started in the first floor near the centre of the building.

The flames spread quickly to the upper floors, and second, third and fourth alarms were turned in. The smoke belched forth in such thick clouds that the firemen had to work in relays.

Frightened by the smoke and warned by Deputy Commissioner Denman, who came to the scene after the second alarm, tenants from the buildings in 150th Street, 151st Street and across the street on Amsterdam Avenue were ordered out.

A crowd of more than 2,000 persons gathered. Police reserves from three stations were called, and no one was permitted within a block of the burning warehouse.

Four firemen were hurt by flying glass. The heat was so intense that window panes snapped one after another like the rattle of musketry. None of the men was seriously hurt. They were Sergeant Heidelberg and Fireman James McCarthy, of Patrol 5; Fireman Heller, of Truck 34, and Fireman Philip Reville, of Hook and Ladder 45.

The damage, it is believed, will be well over \$1,000,000.

Albert Hartog, president of the warehouse company, said that there were stored in the building 750 van-lads of furniture. Most of it was the property of wealthy people, he said, and was easily worth \$750,000. Bernard Loth, the owner of the property, declared that he had paid \$300,000 for the building alone.

It is probable that the building will be almost totally destroyed. Fire Chief Kenyon, who was in charge, said that "it was the toughest fire in years."

There is no high pressure in that part of Harlem, and the water played upon the flames had to be pumped by the engines.

The building is forty years old. It was at one time a silk mill, was later turned into a moving picture theatre and three years ago renovated and made into a loft building. It is only partially covered by insurance.

### First of Accidents.

Attempts of the railway company to operate its cars with strike breakers resulted late in the afternoon in the first serious accidents of the strike, in which two men—one a patrolman and the other a strike breaking motorman—were so seriously injured that they may die.

Paul Sirois, the motorman, was dragged from his car at Westchester and St. Ann's Avenue by a crowd of strikers and beaten until he was unconscious.